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ABSTRACT

This student guide illustrates the Arunta, the Kazak, and the American cultural systems. It is part of the Anthropology Curriculum Project and is designed to be used in conjunction with curriculum guides for grades 1 and 4 (SO 011 790-795). This booklet consists of three sections exploring universal anthropological concepts through both pictures and captions. Section I illustrates the aboriginal Arunta tribe, beginning with a map of Australia showing where they live. The line drawings continue by picturing their shelter, mode of transportation, tools, kinds of food, family life, child acculturation methods, family and community organization, and religion. Section II treats the Russian sheep herding Kazak tribe using the same cultural indicators--shelter, economics, social organization, and religion--in the same order to facilitate comparisons. Section III pictures the same indicators for the American way of living, but the text is more extensive because of the higher complexity and variety of industrial society, and because it compares the different ways the three cultures fulfill the same basic needs. (CK)

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ARUNTA
KAZAK
AMERICAN

CONCEPT OF CULTURE GRADES 1 AND 4
PUBLICATION NO. 6 AND 7 REVISED
ANTHROPOLOGY CURRICULUM PROJECT
UNIVERSITY OF GEORGIA ATHENS, GEORGIA
SEPTEMBER 1968

SO 011 792

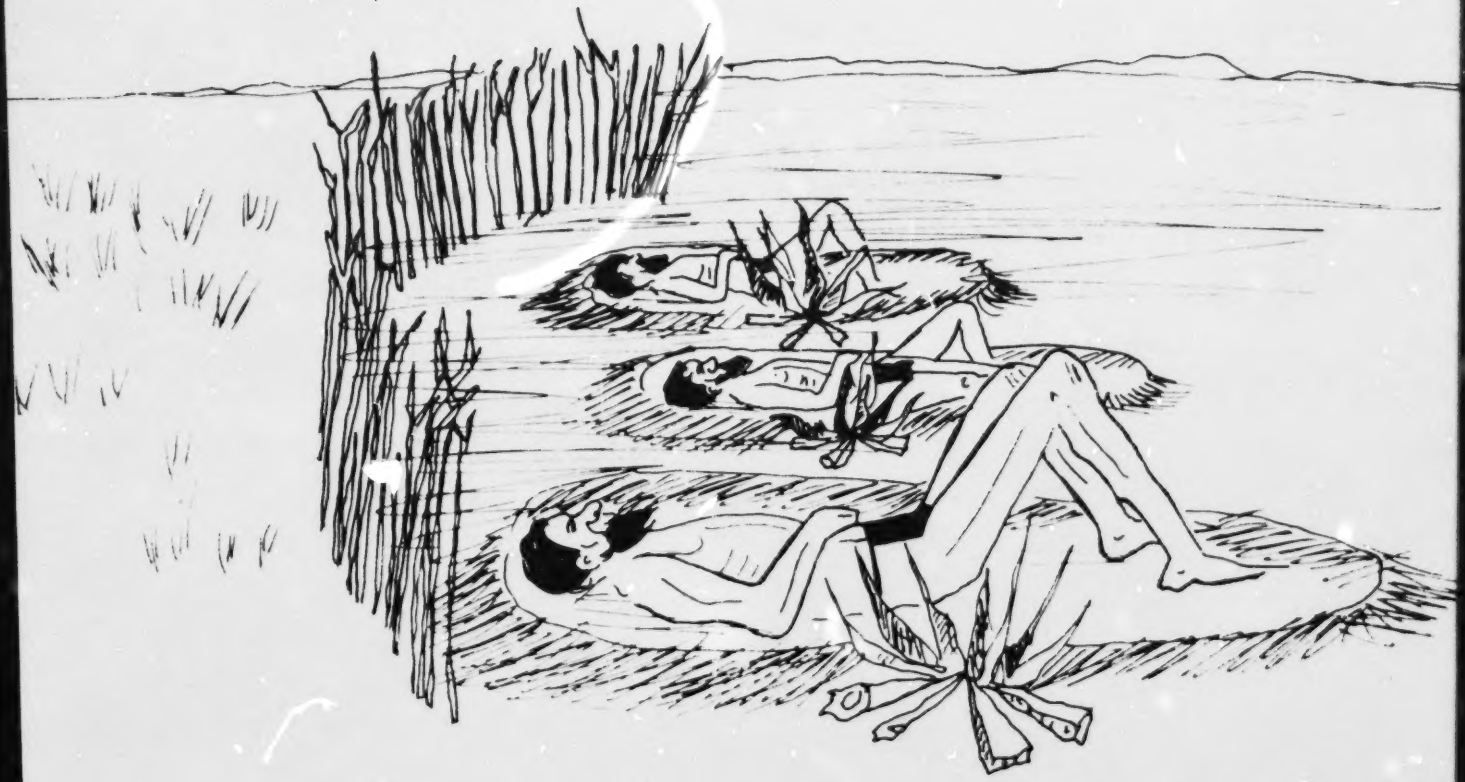
the Arunta

1. Where the Arunta Live

The home of the Arunta is in the middle of Australia.

2. Building A House

There are no special house builders. Everyone helps build a house.



3. An Arunta Windbreak

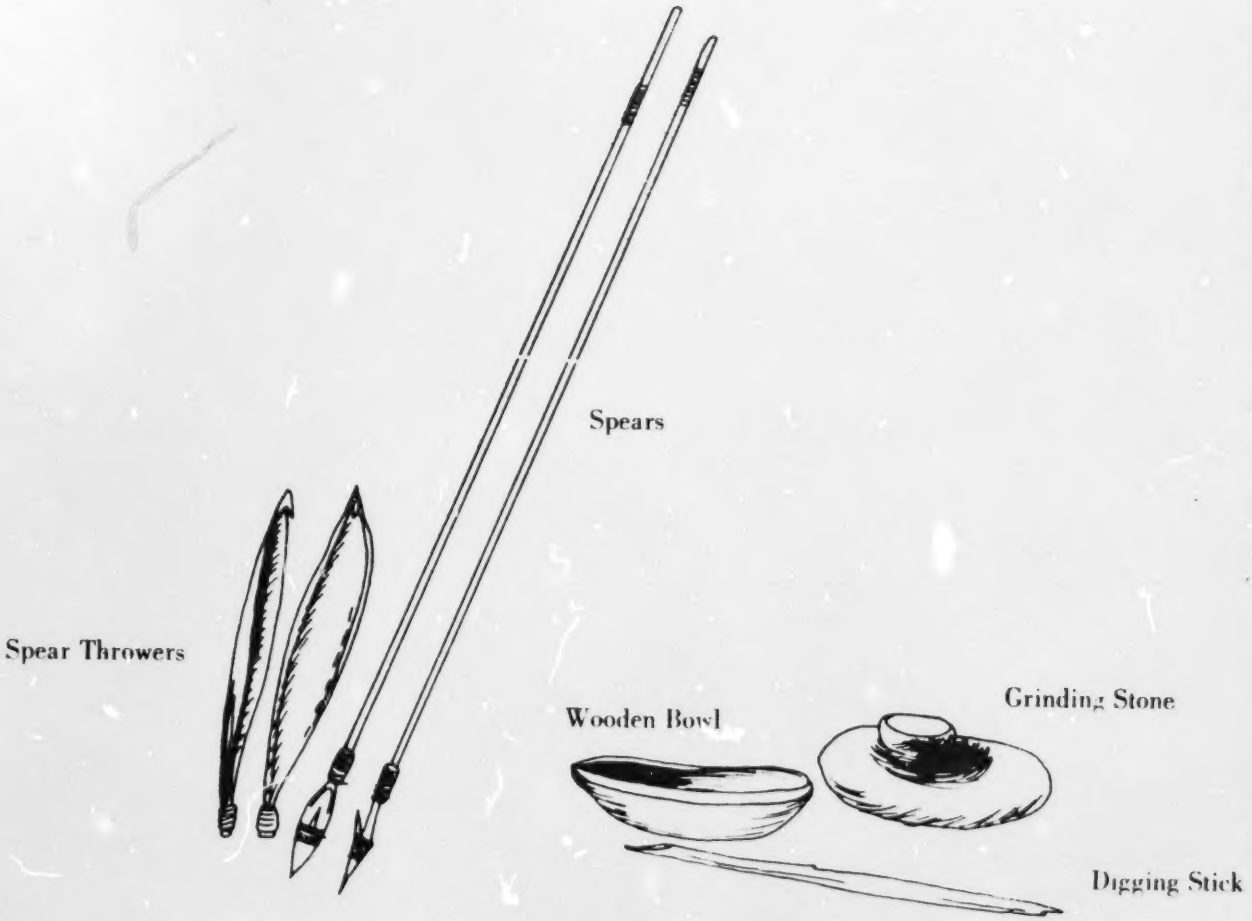
The windbreak gives some protection from the cool night air. The fires give some warmth.

4. An Arunta Family on the Move

The Arunta are nomadic hunters and gatherers. They carry the few tools which they use with them.

5. Making A String Bag

String bags are made from root fibers. The bags are used to carry goods.



6. Some Arunta Tools

The men use spear throwers and spears. The women use digging sticks, wooden bowls, and grinding stones.

7. Throwing A Spear

An Arunta uses the spear thrower to add force and distance to his throw of the spear.

8. Making A New Spear Thrower

A Spear thrower is used as a tool to make a new one.

9. Hunting A Kangaroo

The hunter must have a lot of skill and patience to stalk a kangaroo.

10. Cooking A Kangaroo

The Arunta cook an animal in its skin on top of hot coals. They do not generally use kettles or pots for cooking. Cooking an animal in its skin ruins the skin for any other use.

11. An Arunta Family

This is a nuclear family. It is made up of a father, a mother, and their children.

12. An Arunta Boy Playing

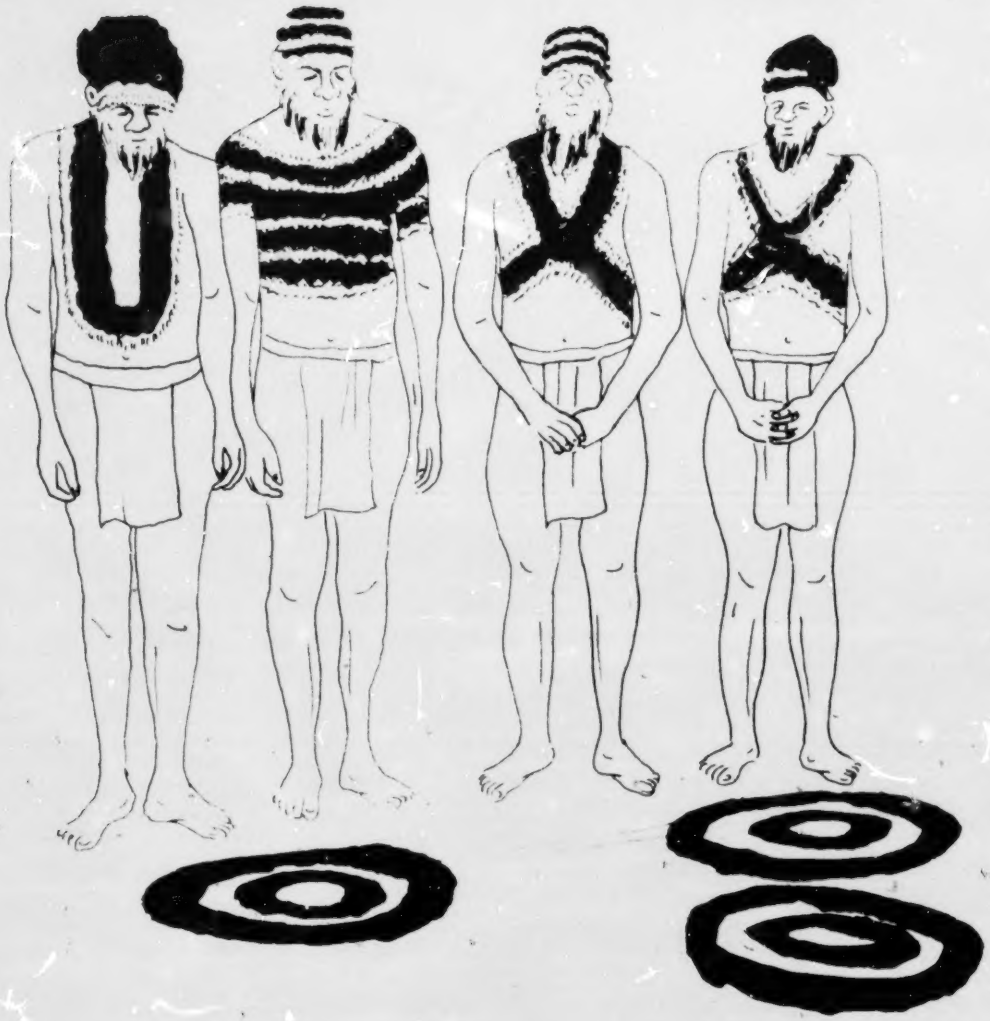
The games Arunta boys play are based on things they see their fathers do, such as hunting with a spear or boomerang. This boy is learning to throw a boomerang.

13. Digging for Grubs

Arunta children must help their parents so that there will be enough food for the whole family. These children are digging for grubs and roots to eat. Their mother has taught them where and how to dig, and in this way they are learning their culture.

14. Members of A Local Group

The Arunta men band together in local groups for many social functions. The men in the local group are close friends.



15. Getting Ready for A Totem Ceremony

The Arunta men paint their bodies for a religious ceremony. The painted design show to which totem or religious group each man belongs.

16. The Totem Ceremony

Totem ceremonies help the Arunta to feel that they will be able to get enough food to meet their needs.

17. Initiation

Body painting is one part of a boy's initiation into manhood.

the Kazak

1. Where the Kazak Live

The home of the Kazak is in the south central part of the Soviet Union.

2. Building a Kazak House

The Kazak house is called a yurt. The framework of the yurt is made of sticks which are tied together. The walls and roof are then covered with large pieces of felt. The yurt shown here is a large one. Many are smaller.

3. A Finished Yurt

The yurt looks very much like a round tent. An opening is left for the door, and there are no windows. The animal shown here is called a yak. The yak is a mountain ox used to carry people and packs when the mountain-dwelling Kazak move from place to place.

4. Kazak Inside a Yurt

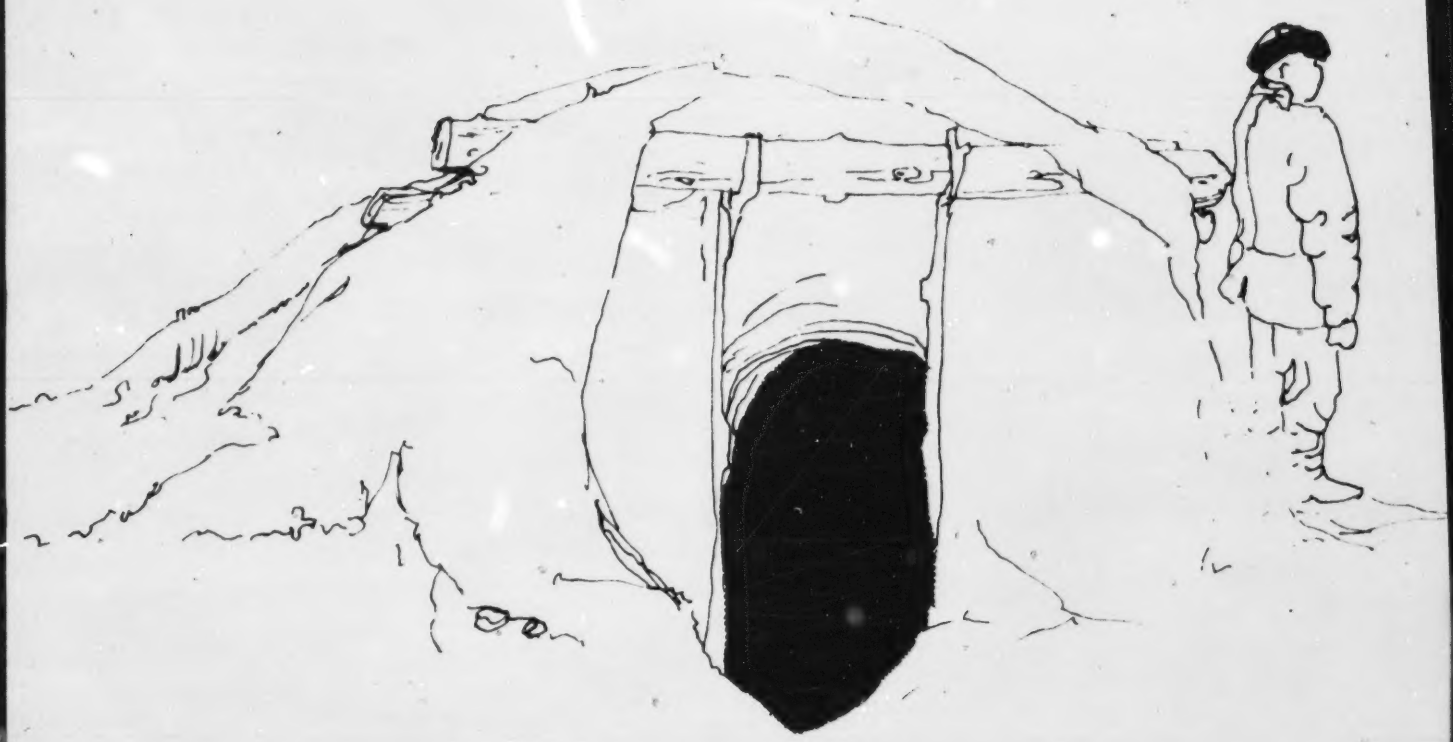
The Kazak are sitting on felt mats on the floor. Pillows and rolls of felt are placed against the wall of the yurt. These are spread out at night for sleeping. The wooden framework of the yurt is held together by woven straps made of sheep wool.

5. Kazak Household on the Move

Household goods are packed on the backs of the horses or yaks. When the Kazak move from camp to camp, the yurt is taken down very much like a tent. The felt is rolled up, the sticks are bundled together, and these are packed on the animals.

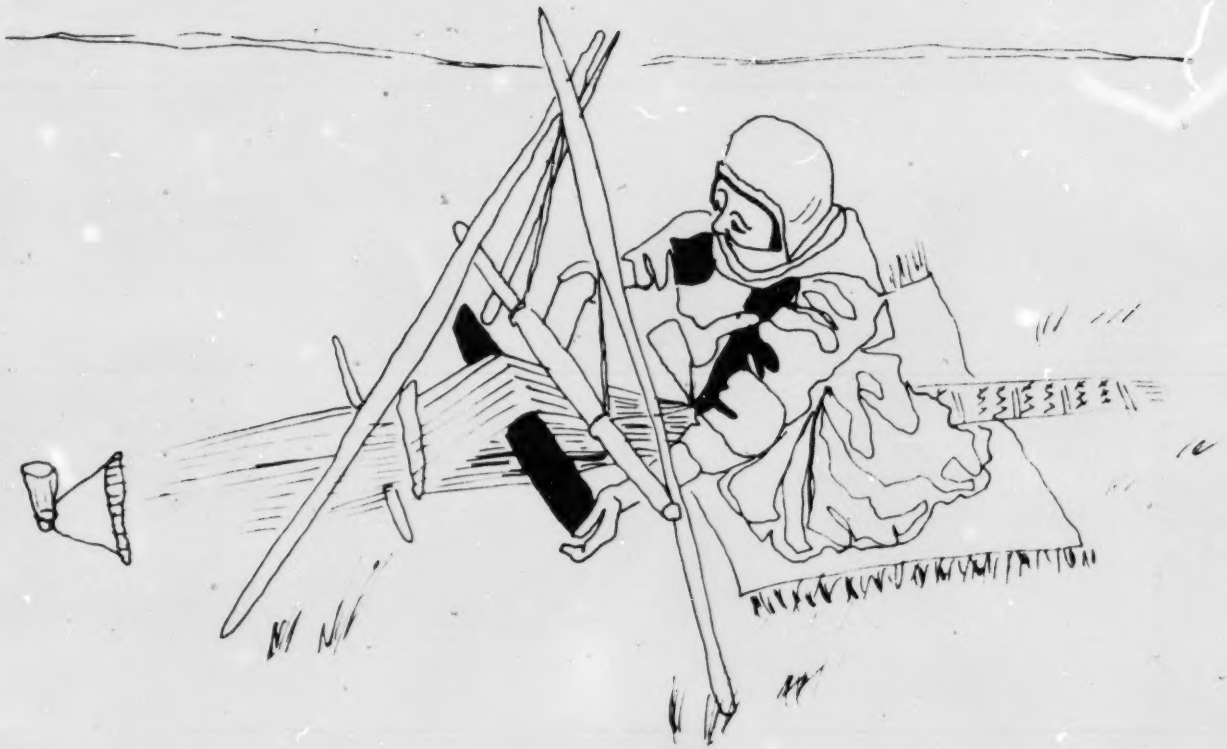
6. Kazak Household in Summer Camp

During the summer months the Kazak household may move every few days. They move into the open mountain pastures in search of grass for feeding their animals.



7. A Kazak Winter House

The Kazak spend the winter in the same camp every year. Many of the Kazak build small sod houses. These sod houses are very warm because the thick dirt walls give protection against the cold.

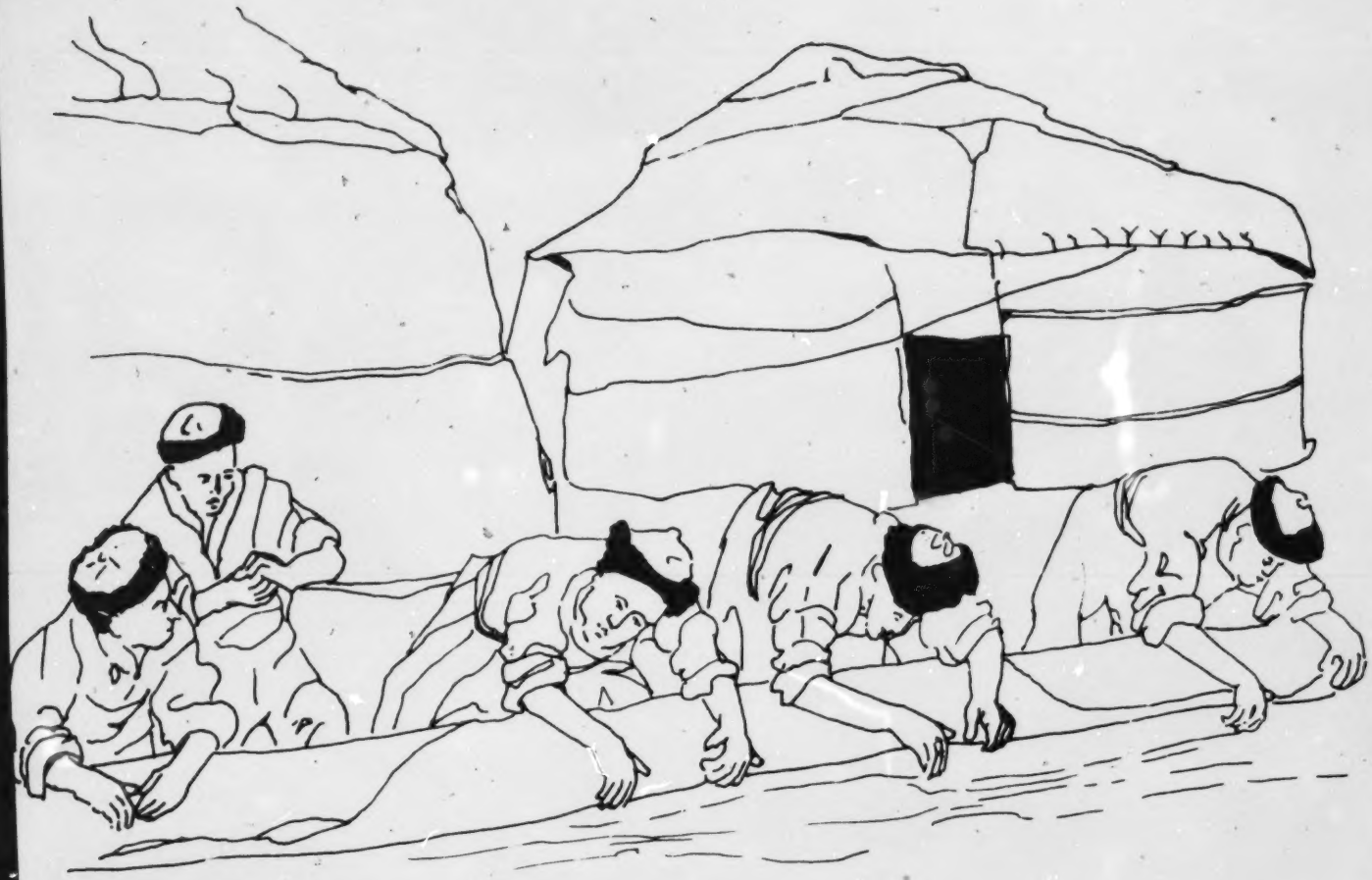


8. Weaving a Strap

The woman at the loom is weaving a strap made of sheep wool. These straps are used on the inside of the yurt both for decoration and for holding the yurt frame together.

9. Scraping Sheep Hides

The women scrape and treat the skin of sheep that have been killed for food. They make sheepskin jackets which are worn in very cold weather.



10. Making Felt

The Kazak use the wool from their sheep to make felt. Felt is a thick, warm material made by pressing the wool fibers together without spinning or weaving. The wool is dampened and the fibers placed between two straw mats and rolled up like a carpet, as shown here. The roll is tightly tied. The feltmakers divide into two groups and sit facing each other. The rolled-up mat is placed between them, and they push it back and forth with their feet. This packs the wool closely together making the felt.

11. Herding the Sheep

Sheep herding is done by the boys. Horses are too valuable to use in sheep herding, so the shepherd boy usually rides an ox or yak. The Kazak keep small numbers of goats with their herds of sheep. They believe the goats protect the flocks from attacks of wild animals. They also keep a few cows for milk.

12. Milking the Sheep

The sheep are driven in from pasture twice a day and milked by the Kazak women.

13. Kazak Horse Herders

The young men tend the horse herds which are kept separate from the sheep. The horses are small, not much larger than Shetland ponies. The horse herders use long poles with rope loops on the ends for catching horses. In the southern part of the country, the Kazak keep a number of camels in their herds. Camels can carry greater loads than the horses.

14. Kazak Family Group

The Kazak extended family is made up of the father, mother, children, grandparents, uncles and aunts.

15. Kazak Boy Making Bread

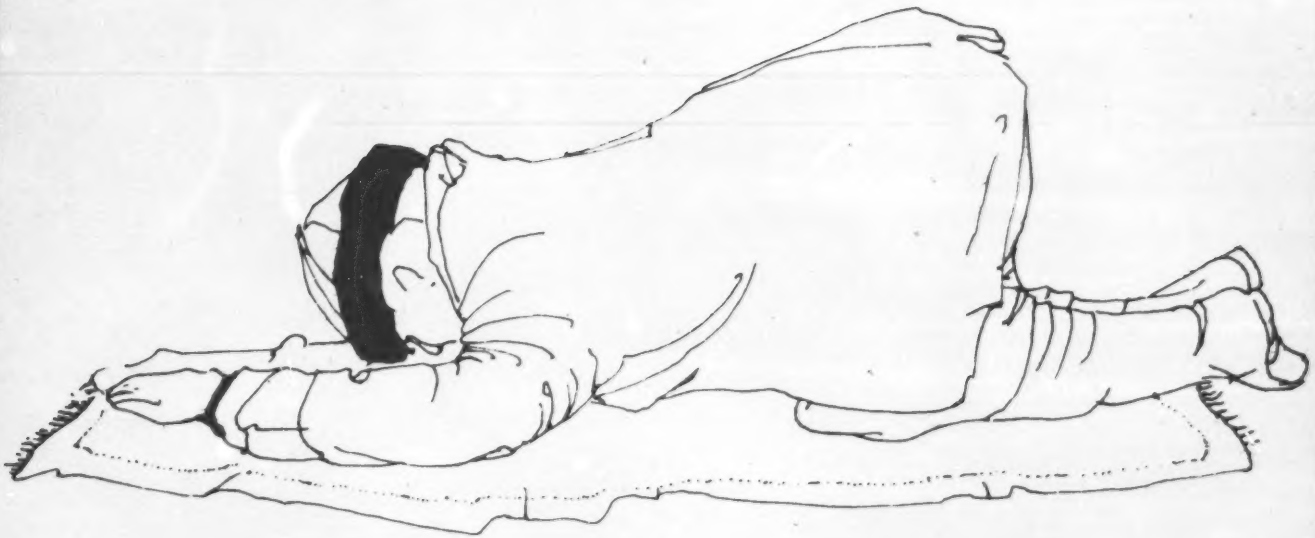
Kazak children learn their culture by working with their family. This Kazak boy is the family breadmaker. He molds the dough by hand into boat-like loaves, making a design on each one.

16. Kazak Bride

This Kazak bride wears a red scarf or shawl until the birth of her first child. Then she wears the white headdress worn by the other Kazak wives and mothers for the rest of her life. She is pouring mare's milk from a coltskin flask.

17. Kazak Clan Chief

The clan chief is usually a man of the largest and richest household in the clan. This chief is wearing a coat of fine fur and boots of good leather. The saddle and bridle of his horse are decorated with silver and copper ornaments.

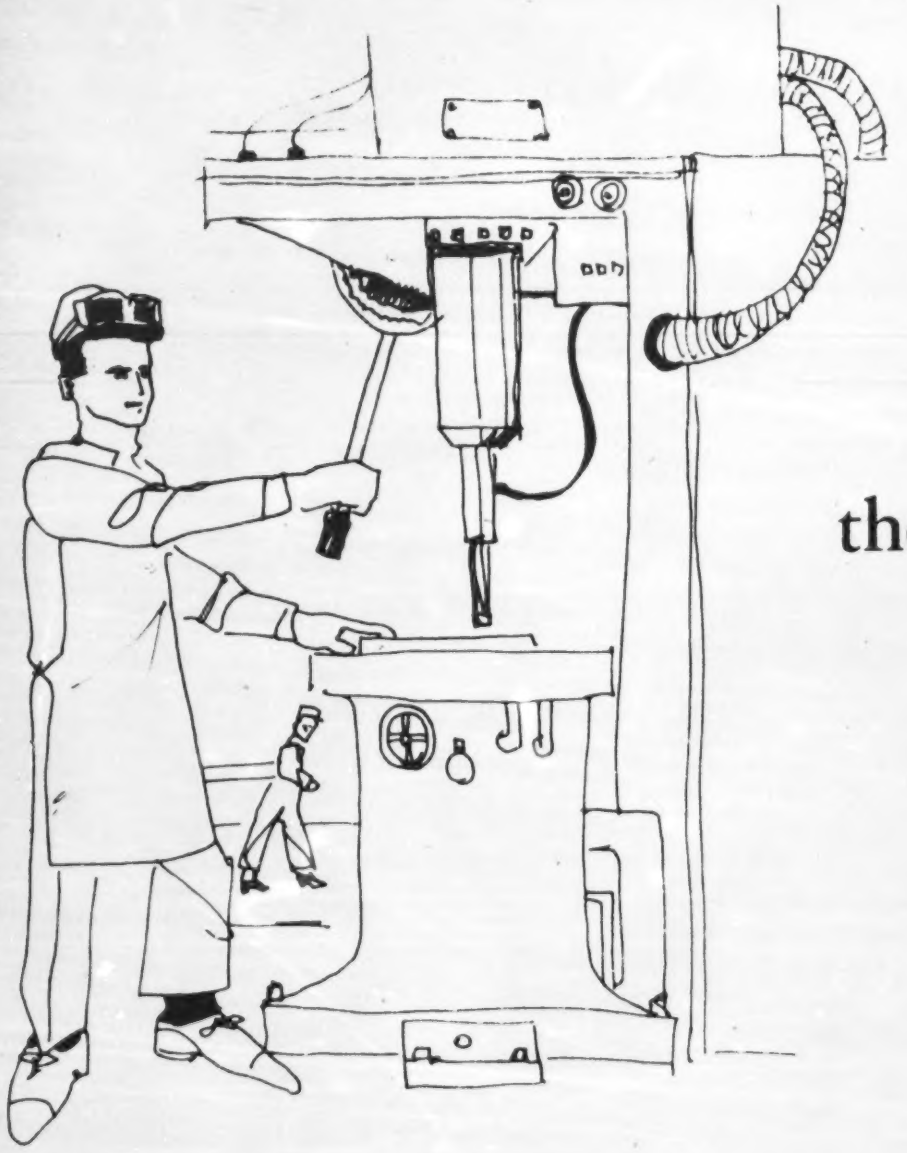


18. A Kazak at Prayer

A Kazak who recites daily prayers kneels facing in the direction of the holy city of Mecca. He may say prayers five times a day, according the faith of Islam.

19. Kazak Family Sitting Down to a Meal

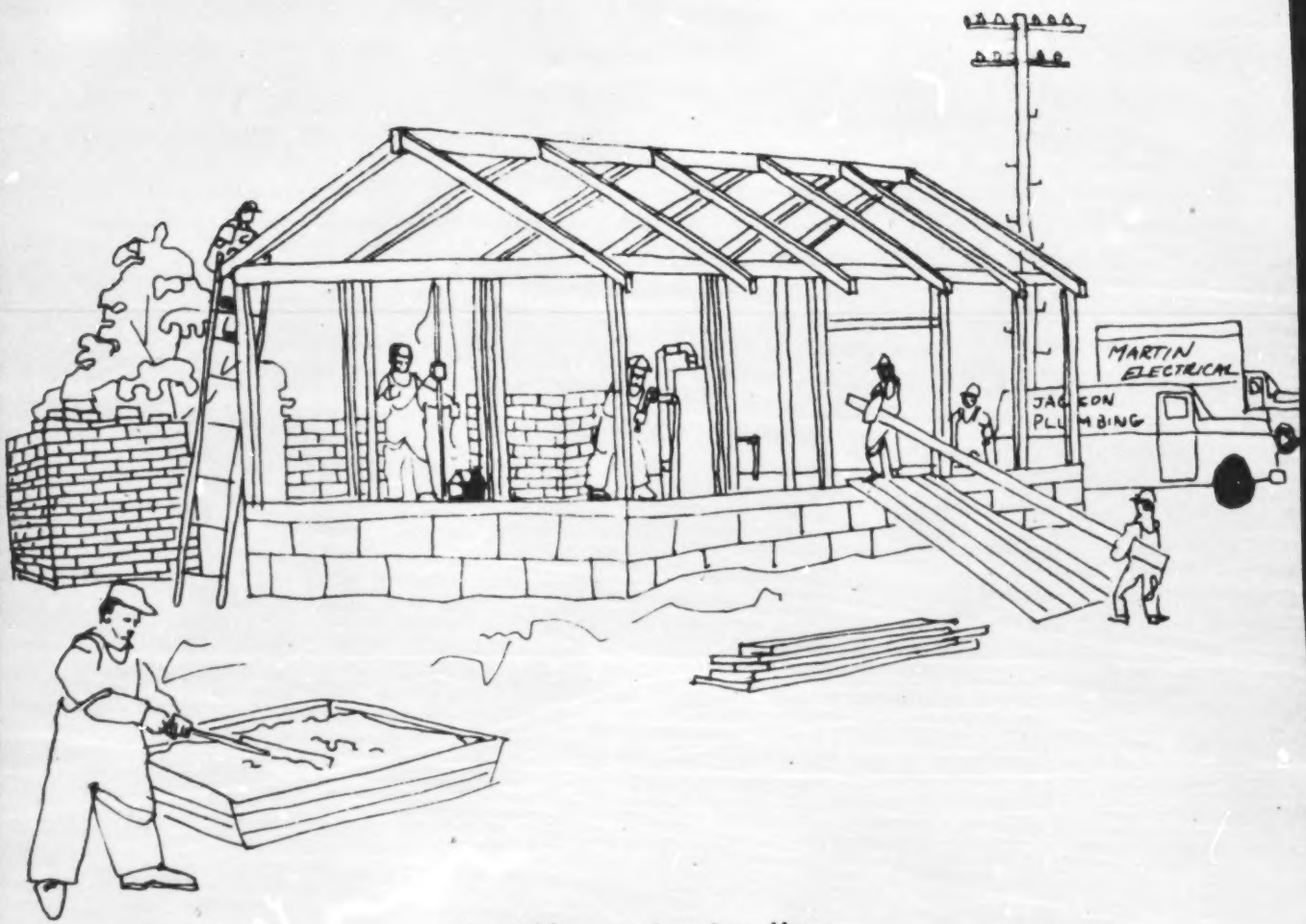
The Kazak eat their meals sitting on mats on the floor. They say a short prayer or grace before eating a meal. Stretching their arms upward, they pray "Allah is good; we thank Thee."



the American

1. Where the Americans Live

Americans live in the United States on the continent of North America.

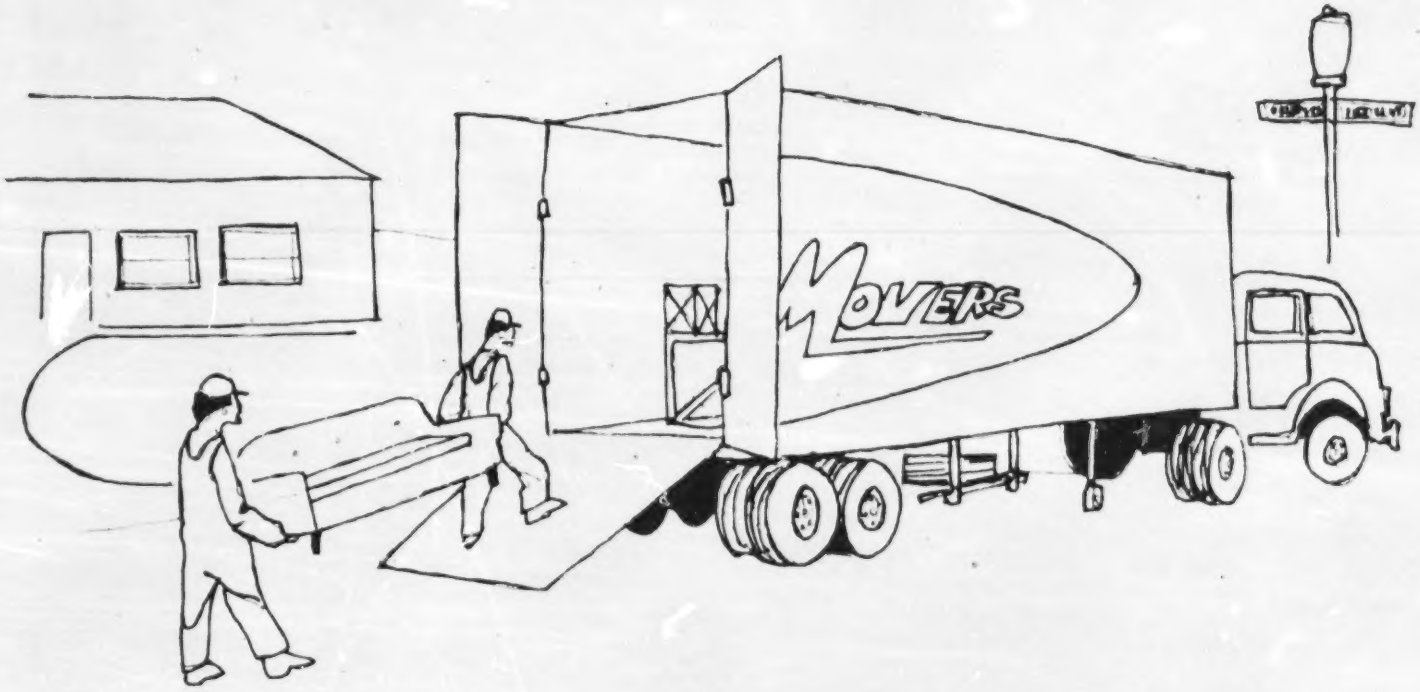


2. Building an American House

In the Arunta and Kazak cultures building a house is a job for all the family. Father, mother, and children help. In the United States building a house needs many special workers. Different men do different kinds of work. There are architects, carpenters, bricklayers, plumbers, electricians, and many other kinds of workers.

The Arunta and Kazak divide work in two main ways. These ways are by sex and age. In the United States work is also divided by sex and age. Can you name some jobs older people do that younger people do not do? That boys do and girls do not? The main way of sharing work in the United States is by jobs. Different men do different things.

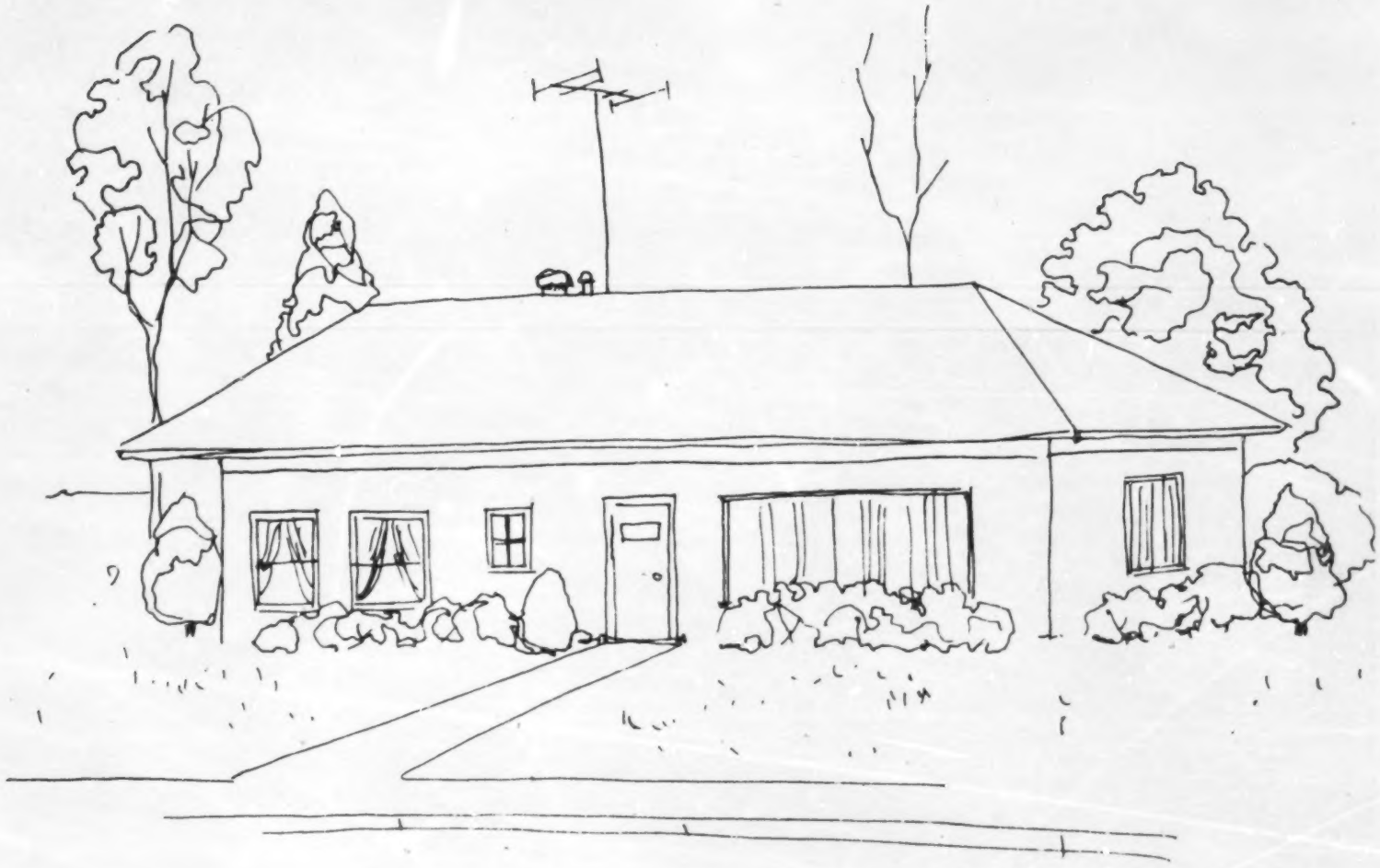
This dividing up of work is called division of labor.



3. American Family Moving

American families live in houses. They go to work in an office or factory or store. They go to work by car, by bus or by train. The Kazak move their houses to follow the herds. They need a yak, a camel, or a horse to move their yurt. The Arunta move to follow the game and they do not use any animals. The Arunta have only a few things to carry in their stringbags.

Americans have many things in their homes. They have so many things to carry with them, they need a large truck to move. When American families move, they use a moving van to carry all their possessions. Some American families never move; others move often. On the average, American families move once every four years.



4. Americans Live in Permanent Houses

Americans live in a house that is built on the land. All over the world, people who farm or work in cities live in permanent houses. A permanent house makes it possible for Americans to control their environment. In summer, the air is cooled; in winter, the air is heated. People who do not have to move about in search of food or following animals can live year after year in the same place.

5. Industry in America

Technology in the Arunta and Kazak cultures is simple. Manpower and simple hand tools are used to make spears or yurts. Technology in the United States is very advanced. There are many machines. There are even special machines that make tools called machine tools. Power to run machines comes from steam, electricity, gasoline, and atomic energy. The United States has an industrial economy. Things are made in factories to sell to people. An Arunta or Kazak learns all about his culture and how to live on his own. In the United States it takes the help of many people for Americans to live.

6. Small Workshops

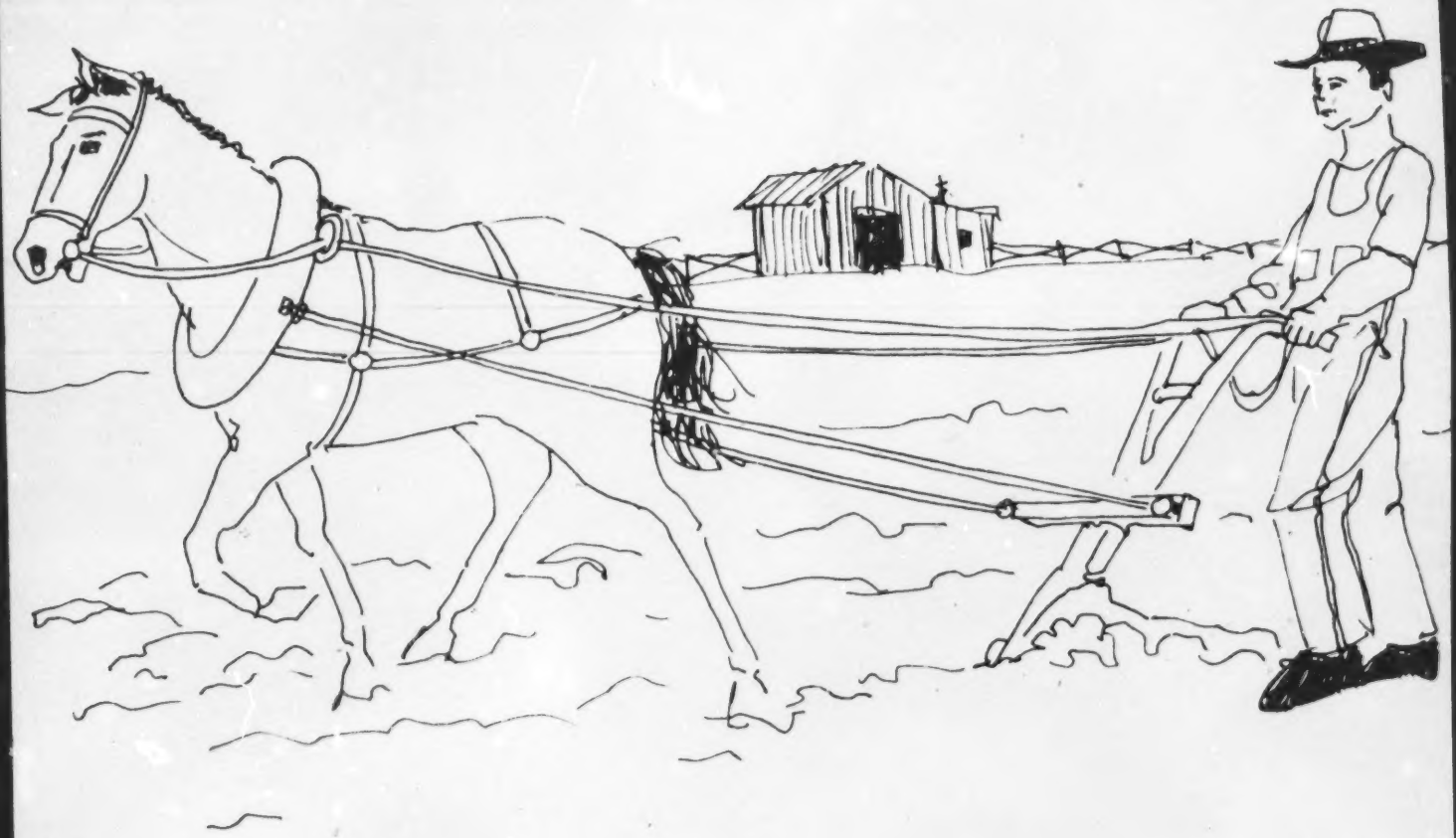
The United States has many kinds of workers. Some work in big factories with thousands of workers. Others, like this craftsman, has his own shop. He does all the work by hand using a few simple hand tools.

A craftsman is a skilled worker who works by hand. Some kinds of products are still made by craftsman. In St. Augustine, you can visit crafts shops where work is done by hand as it was two hundred years ago. Some of these crafts are pewter, chair, iron, and candle making.

7. Modern Agriculture

Farmers in the United States have big farms. They use large machines. In this picture you see a combine cutting grain. The grain falls into a truck. Both the truck and the combine are powered by a gasoline engine.

Big machines and power have made American farms "factories in the field." All of the food and fiber needed in the United States is produced by five per cent of the workers. Since everyone need not do farm work, most Americans work in offices and factories. These office and factory workers provide a great many goods and services for people all over the United States.



8. Small Farms

Small farmers grow food for their own use and for local markets. They do not have the large scale equipment and land to produce the great volume of crops needed in regional and national markets. This small production of crops results in low pay. Little money to spend maintains a low standard of living.

9. Money Exchange in America

The Kazak and Arunta trade things they make for the products other people have. This way of exchange is called barter. People who do a lot of selling and buying need some other way to pay each other. They exchange goods for money. People in the United States use dollars and cents. It is easier to trade with money than it is with horses or kangaroos.

American farmers sell their goods to manufacturers for money. Manufacturers sell their goods to stores for money. Customers buy their goods from stores with money. Workers work for money. Carpenters and doctors, movie stars and bus drivers buy goods and services with the money they have earned.

10. The Family in the United States

The American family is made up of father, mother, and children. The American family is a nuclear family. Sometimes an older relative lives with the family.

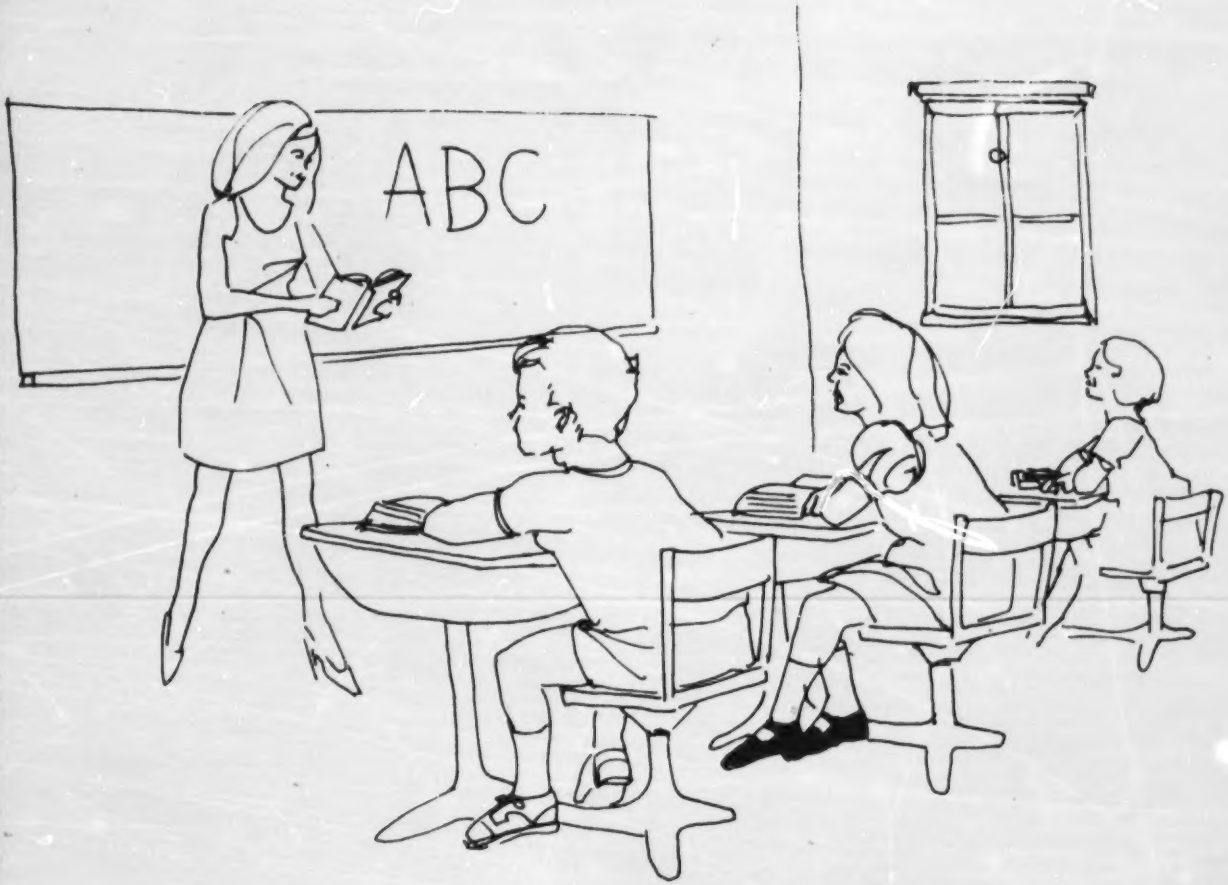
The Arunta and Kazak are working families. The family is a economic unit. It works to provide the food, shelter, and clothing needed. In the United States the family does not work together to earn money. The father works at a job outside of the home. Sometimes the mother works outside of the home, but when the children are small, she stays home to take care of them.

American children have a different kind of work than Arunta and Kazak children. The work of the American child is to go to school. In school he studies and learns so he can grow up to make a living in an industrial culture.

11. Learning Culture at Home

The family in all cultures is the place children first learn about their culture. The mother and father not only feed the baby, but they keep him clean and warm. They talk to him and he learns their language. They play with him and he learns how to act. They love him and make him feel wanted.

In this picture you see the father reading to a boy. Reading at home helps children know about books. Books in American culture are used to transmit knowledge. American parents want their children to learn to use and appreciate books.

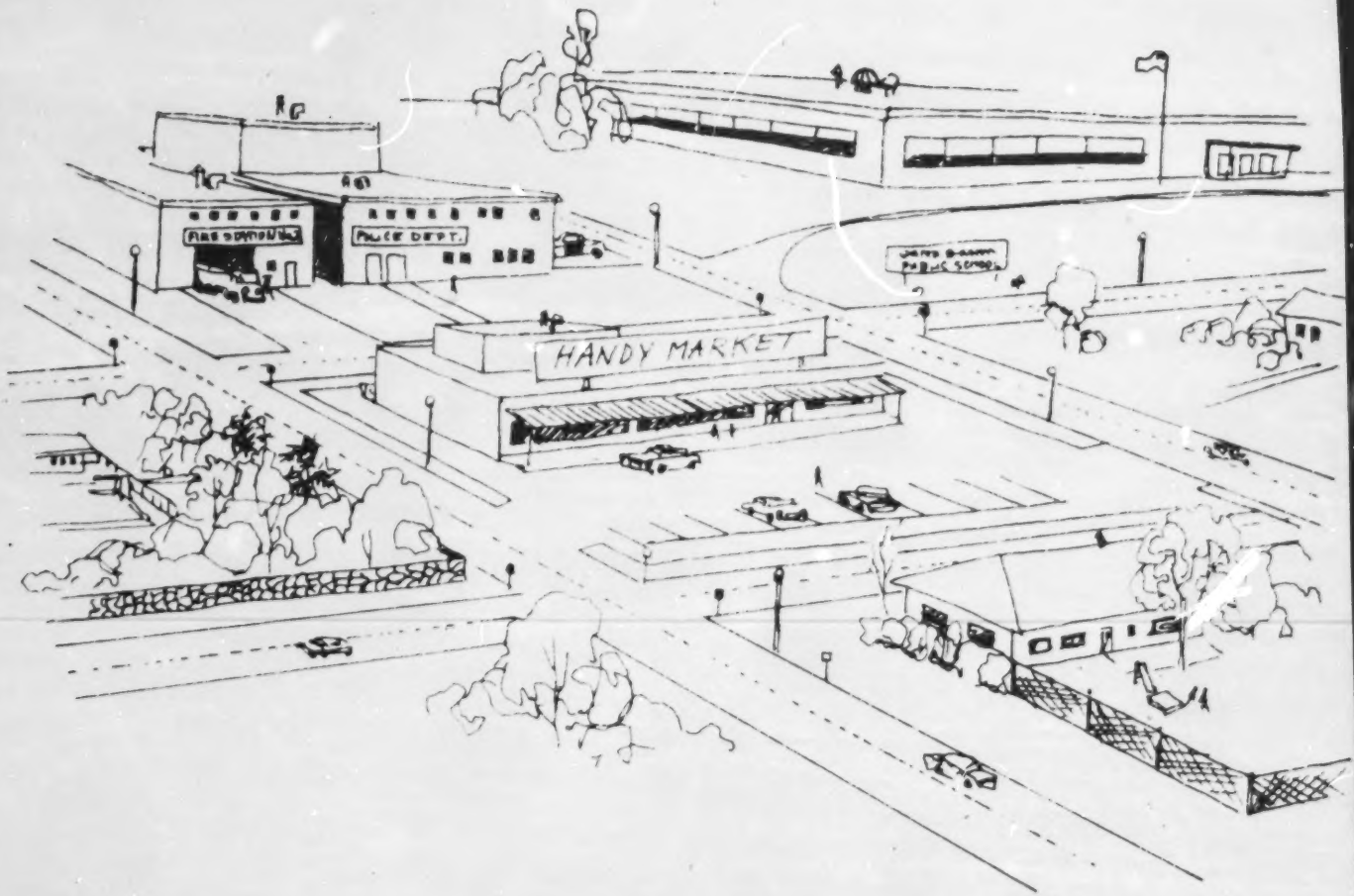


12. Learning at School

The school plays a big part in American culture. Children go to school for many years. Many adults continue their education after they are married and have children. There is so much one has to learn in American culture.

In school children are taught to use two kinds of symbols—writing and numbers. Mastery of these symbols is important. Knowledge is handed on through them. An American child's most important task is going to school.

American children also learn many other things at school besides knowledge from books. They learn how to listen and obey and do assigned tasks. They learn how to get along with other people. They learn the function of authority. A large part of American socialization takes place in the school.



13. American Community

A family lives in a home. Their home is in a community where other people have homes. A community is the name given to a group of people living near each other and doing things in a similar way. There are many different kinds of communities. Some communities like a village have few people. In some communities the people live far apart. In a farming community a next door neighbor may live a mile or more away. In big cities there are lots of people living close together.

In this picture we see the shopping center of a community. Here people from the community come to buy and shop. Here also are some of the public services of a community--a fire station and police department. What else can you learn about this community from studying the picture?

14. Community Leaders

The larger the group, the more need there is for leaders. In small communities people know each other. It is easy to pick out the best person for a leader.

In the United States most communities are so large that all the people do not know each other. A special way called election is used to get leaders. People who want to be leaders in the community ask to be elected. People vote and the man who gets the most votes becomes a leader. There are many kinds of leaders. The leader of the community we call the United States is the President. The leader of the community we call a state is a governor. The mayor is the leader of the city community.

15. Recreation in the Community

Everywhere people like to have fun. They do not work all the time. However, the Aruntа and Kazak have to work so hard just to get food that they make some of their work fun. Most American workers work forty hours a week. Every day most workers have some free time. At night and on the weekends they have time to visit with friends or go to a ball game. They have time to work around the house, follow a hobby, or watch television. Many American communities have special places where children and adults can play. Some have nice parks and swimming pools. But where there are no special places, children and adults play in the streets.

16. Religion in the United States

There are many different religions in the United States. People can worship as they want to and when they want to. The government does not say what men have to believe. Americans have freedom of religion. Most people in the United States are members of the Christian religion. The two main divisions are Catholic and Protestant. There are many in the United States who believe in the Jewish faith. The kinds of churches and synagogues differ. However, most Americans share a common moral belief system. This way of thinking comes from Judeo-Christian ideas.